Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, N°. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1671.] PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 17, 1798. [VOLUME XII.

Custom-House Sales.

Philadelphia, January 13, 1798.

ON Monday, the 29th of January, 1798, at 12 o'clock, will be sold by public auction, at the Custom-House, in pursuance of the laws in that case made and provided, the following articles of merchandize, having been stored more than nine months and not claimed by the owners or consignees thereof; which articles may be viewed during the space of three days antecedent to the day of sale, between the hours of nine and two o'clock.

FCP Two cases, containing Woollen Hats
MPC One case, containing Books and Pamphlets
RP Three casks, containing Girth Web
(DU) One cask, containing Spades and Shovels
W P Four casks, containing Garden Seeds, Peas and Beans
IS One keg of Red Lead;
◁▷WC One crate of Earthen Ware
BTM Two do. do.
WL One do. and two cases containing Images and ornaments for building
[No mark] Two Hampers of Bottled Porter
BNP Eight Hampers of Empty Bottles
WB One cask of Bottled Porter
Tho's Stephens One bundle, containing pieces of Music
Mr. Scott One box containing old Pamphlets
Mr. Aubley One box of Pamphlets
WA Three pipes Madeira Wine
WLP One box of Pewter Lamps
B One box containing Brushes
G. Bolland. One cask containing a cheese and some oatmeal
yR One crate of Earthen Ware
R. 14. One crate of Earthen Ware.

Jan. 13 dt29

THE SUBSCRIBER

INTENDING to leave this country in the course of the summer for Europe (if he compleats the settlement of his affairs by that time) and where it is probable he may reside as a merchant—requests every man who has any demands against him to come forward therewith, in order that a final settlement may take place

GEORGE MEADE.

Philadelphia, Jan. 13, 1798.

TO BE SOLD,

On FRIDAY, the 30th of March next, at his dwelling house in Chesnut-street, four doors above Tenth-street,

All his houshold and kitchen

Furniture Plate, &c. &c. and which may be viewed every day for three days before the sale, from ten o'clock in the morning till one o'clock, and from three o'clock in the afternoon till night.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE SALE,

And if not sold by Saturday, 27th January, then to be set up, and positively sold, at *PUBLIC VENDUE*, at the Merchants' Coffee-house, at 6 o'clock in the evening,

The Subscriber's House, No. 78,

in Walnut-street, two doors below Fourth-street; is now occupied by Dr. Stevens for one year from 4th November last, at the rent of 400l. per annum; it was rented at the time of the late fever, or it would have brought, I think, more. The two Stables in Walnut-street will be set up separately or together; the largest one now rents for 55l. the smallest for 45l. per annum, and they are arched and laid in mortar and two inch plank, and the cellar will hold about 100 pipes of wine, which I was once offered 60l. per annum for. A large Store in Fourth-street, 33 feet front by 50 feet deep, a good yard and necessary belonging to it; on this store is a ground rent of 11 dolls. 75 cents per ann. this building is rented to the public for eighteen months at 250l. per annum, and the rent was paid down; it might have been rented at the same price for three years, but I declined it least it might hurt the sale. A lot in Fourth street, 20 feet front by 50 feet deep, on which is a ground rent of 6 dollars per annum; it has the privilege of a three feet alley adjoining the lot.

Should it make any difference to the purchaser, Mr. MEADE will endeavor to prevail on Dr. Stevens to give possession sooner, if he can with convenience.

PAYMENTS.

Approved notes and indorsers at 6, 9, 12 and 18 months; the deed to be lodged with Wm. Tilghman, Esq. till the notes are paid: On the house, Edward Stiles, Esq. has a mortgage for 1630l. On the stables, Mr. Samuel Williams for 300l. These sums may lay as long as the purchaser pleases, paying the interest regularly.

For further particulars, apply to William Tilghman, Esq. or to the subscriber, Chesnut, four doors above Tenth-street.

GEORGE MEADE.

FOR SALE—the following

Tracts and Lots of Land,

Of an excellent quality.

No. 1. Four hundred and thirty acres of excellent Land, on the waters of Back creek, Frederick county, Virginia, on the great road leading to South branch, about ten miles from Winchester; one hundred acres of which is rich bottom; a fine stream running through it, with several springs; the trees in the bottom are chiefly sugar maple, black walnut, hicory and locust; there is a log dwelling and out houses, some meadow made, and about forty acres of upland cleared; on this tract there is a good mill seat, where an under-shot mill might be erected.

No. 2. Two hundred and fifty acres, about two miles from Woodstock; part of this tract is in cultivation, is finely timbered, and a good quantity of meadow may be made.

No. 3. Two thousand five hundred acres on the waters of Hewes' river, Harrison county, state of Virginia.

No. 4. Four hundred acres, in Bald eagle township, Northumberland county, state of Pennsylvania.

No. 5. An half acre lot in the town of Richmond, Virginia.

ALSO, AT PRIVATE SALE,

The following tracts of Land.

60,000 acres of land in Washington county	}	State of
174,000 do. Montgomery	}	Georgia
31,023 do. Orangebugh district	}	State of
142,386 do. Charleston	}	So. Car.
40,000 do. on the Alleghany river	}	State of
54,000 do. Westmoreland county	}	Penn.
41,900 do. Wythe, Washington, and Grayson counties	}	State of Virginia
20,000 do. in Bedford county.		

All which he will sell on the most reasonable terms, and but very little money will be required, the remainder may lay upon credit for 1, 2, 3, or 4 years, security being had upon the lands.

January 13. dt27th

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

Public Sale of Real Estates.

On THURSDAY Evening, the 15th of February next, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Merchants' Coffee-house in Second-street, at 6 o'clock in the evening, the following

ESTATES.

No. 1. A two story brick House, with 2 two story frame Buildings, on a lot 20 feet front and 100 feet deep; also, a vacant Lot of 40 feet square, with the privilege of an alley to go thereto. This interest has lately been let for 200 dollars per annum, and is situated in Christian-street, between Front and Second streets, the second house from Mr. Caleb Ash's.

No. 2. A three story brick House, situate at the north east corner of Chesnut streets, being 14 feet on Second-street, and 20 feet on Chesnut-street, now in the tenure of Mr. Morange, at the yearly rent of 400 dollars, and is deemed one of the best stands for the sale of dry goods in this city.

No. 3. A handsome well finished three story brick House, 20 feet front and 100 feet deep, situate in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, No. 40. This house is built and finished in the modern style, is in complete repair, with double cellars under the whole. There is a cistern of rain water in the yard; and the house is at present let for 600 dollars per annum with the taxes.

No. 4. A three story brick House, situate in Plumb-street, between Second and Third street, being 20 feet front and 130 feet deep, at present occupied by Robert Kenny.

No. 5. A three story brick House, on the bank side of Front-street, No. 171 North, going thro' to Water-street, where it is five story. It is 20 feet front and 48 feet deep, in complete repair, and is rented for 600 dollars per annum.

The conditions of Sale are, one quarter cash, one quarter in 6 months, one quarter in 9 months, and one quarter in 12 months.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1798. 3awt15F

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make

application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. 6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c, for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1weod

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Highcross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvass, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, expected round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
PAINTS: Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA, For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. codtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master, NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.——Apply to the master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 18 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

Claret in hhds.
White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE

SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

Landenberger's wharf.

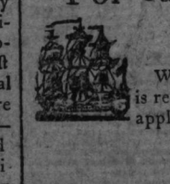
Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,

The Snow



GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1400 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP

Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in Cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.

71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boreing Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace; and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr. David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 3awtf

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. dim.

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, Saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Saddlers Thread
Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26 mth6m

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11, Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do. }

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

TO LET,

A front Parlour, suitable for an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage or a bottling cellar. Enquire at no. 24, South Fifth-street.

Boarding and Lording to be had—Enquire as above. Jan 6.—*3t

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMAS, CONSUMPTIONS,

And all disorders of the Breast and Lungs,

Church's Cough Drops

Is a medicine unequalled by any other in the world.

CERTIFICATE.

"I hereby certify, that I have been cured of a most severe Cough, Cold, and violent pain in my breast, by taking only a few doses of Dr. CHURCH's Cough Drops. CHARLES BEVANS,"

Sail Maker, Spruce street wharf, Philadelphia.

From a London Paper.

To Dr. CHURCH.

SIR,

Having been recently restored from the brink of the grave, by your invaluable medicine, I think it my duty to make this public acknowledgment of the same, for the benefit of others afflicted with a similar complaint. I had been afflicted with a most dreadful asthma for about twenty-three years. I never for years got any rest, my cough was so troublesome in the night; and used to discharge an almost incredible quantity of glutinous matter from my lungs; and my breath was so exceeding short that I could not walk across my room. Providentially hearing of your Cough Drops, I took them; and, through taking them alone, I am now, blessed be God! restored to perfect health. My case is well known to the members of the Ebenezer Chapel, in Lincoln's-Inn-Field, of which I am also a member; and any of them will gladly satisfy any inquiry concerning the truth of what I say. I am, Sir, your grateful servant,

NATHANIEL LANGWORTHY,

No. 8, Smith's-court, Great Windmill-street, Hay-market.

Witness,

N. LANGWORTHY, jun. No. 40,

Pultney-street, Golden-square.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS

Are prepared and sold (only) by the inventor and sole proprietor, Dr. James Church, at his Medicine Store, No. 1 South Third-street, next the Market, Philadelphia; and by appointment, at New-York, by Messrs. Staples and Co. 169 Pearl-street, and Miss Wedman, 112 William-street.

Dr. Church may be consulted every day, at his office, 158 South Front-street, Philadelphia.

January 9. 3aw3w

☞ The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Uron, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

*** The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan. 3.

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and large work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. s&tutf

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG's *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20 §

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d60t

NEW-THEATRE.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING,
JANUARY 17,
Will be presented, the celebrated Comedy of
A Cure for the Heart Ache,
To which will be added,
THE SPOILT CHILD.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,
January 17th, 1798.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's office on Friday next, 6 o'clock in the evening, on business of importance. d3t

The Members
OF the Society of the Sons of St. George, established at Philadelphia, for the advice and assistance of Englishmen in distress, are requested to attend a Quarterly Meeting of the said Society at the City Tavern, on Tuesday the 23d inst. at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. GEORGE DAVIS, Sec'ry.
January 17 3t

For Freight or Charter,
To any Port in Europe,
THE SLOOP

STORKE,
ONE hundred and forty-one tons burthen—Staunch and well built, and sails fast.—For terms apply to
Joseph Anthony & Co.
January 17 §1w

The Subscriber
INFORMS those whom it may interest or concern, that the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas have appointed *Monday, the nineteenth day of February next*, to hear him and his Creditors, at the Court-house in this city, on the subject of his petition for the benefit of the Insolvent Law—and that their attendance is desired.
JAMES GREENLEAF.
Philadelphia, Jan. 16. dt19thF

Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.
January 4, 1798.
At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.
TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer
Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.
January 8 m&w4w

W. HAYDON,
Delineator of Drawing—from London,
(Where he has studied several years under one of the most eminent masters in that science)
INFORMS his friends, that he has re-commenced his private tuition.—Terms, as usual, Six Dollars per month, for attendance three times a week. Likewise, all kinds of Ornamental Painting, fruit, flowers, &c. taught on the above terms.
W. H. flatters himself his terms will be particularly advantageous to those that employ him, as he makes no additional charge if there are two pupils in one family.
A line directed to W. H. left at the office of this Gazette, will be immediately attended to.
January 9. §2w

TO BE SOLD,
AGREEABLY to the last will and testament of WILLIAM HEYSHAM, deceased, and possession given immediately, a valuable property in Arch street, between Third and Fourth streets, consisting of the house, No. 107, with the lot on which it is erected, a stable, and other improvements.—The house is 20 feet front, and contains ten good apartments. The lot is of the same breadth as the house and 209 feet deep, with a well of water and a very capacious walled cistern, both with pumps in good repair. The stable stands on the rear of the lot and will accommodate four horses and a carriage. This property enjoys the perpetual privilege of a 26 feet court and an alley, 8 feet wide, extending to Cherry Street. Its central position and the advantages it possesses with respect to free ventilation, renders it well worthy the attention of any person wishing to possess an eligible property in Philadelphia,
For further particulars enquire at No 88, Vine Street—of
ROBERT HEYSHAM,
or
FRANCIS BOWES SAYRE,
} Acting Executors.
January 11 §

FOR SALE,
By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.
No. 8, Chesnut-street,
One hundred and eighty bales
BENGAL GOODS,
Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Pattas	Sannas
Guzzanahs	Tanda Cossaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.
December 1. §

To be Exchanged for
British, German, or India Goods,
IN THE PACKAGE;
A tract of valuable Land
In Lycoming, joining that of the Holland co. and containing 10,000 Acres.
Inquire of the Printer.
Jan. 15. §

Just Published,
And to be had at the Book-stores of Messrs. DOBSON, CAMPBELL, YOUNG and ORMROD, in Philadelphia.
OBSERVATIONS
On the Causes and Cure of Remitting or Bilious Fevers.
To which is annexed,
AN ABSTRACT of the opinions and practice of different authors; and an APPENDIX, exhibiting interesting facts and reflections relative to the *Synochus Icteroides*, or Yellow Fever, which has occasioned so much distress and mortality, at different periods, in several of the seaport towns of the United States of America.
BY WILLIAM CURRIE,
Fellow of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and Member of the American Philosophical Society, &c. *3m§

All Persons
Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to
SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.
nov. 29 1797. §

OVAL BOTTLES.
Quart and half gallon in crates—and a quantity of Claret Bottles of a right size—For sale at No. 13, Church Alley. JOHN DORSEY.
January 12 3taw6w.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 17.

COMMUNICATION.

If a submission to the laws, is a characteristic of good citizenship, if heavy burthens are submitted to from the most patriotic moves, the merchants of America are certainly entitled to protection from their government.

The fact is, they are so quiet a set of people, that were it not for news-paper publications, their sufferings would not be known to the community: and tho' commerce is the foundation and support of our whole revenue system, yet are the merchants suffered to be plundered by row boats and canoes, to pay extravagant premiums of insurance, and reduced to the degrading situation of soliciting or paying British cruizers for the protection of their vessels. At this moment, when arrivals from China and India, with cargoes of an immense value may soon be expected, when many of our vessels are beating on our coasts, when a large and valuable fleet only waits the opening of the navigation, our rulers are debating upon *past* expenditures, and refusing a paltry appropriation for completing our frigates which would afford an immediate protection—The very money expended in idle debate would do the business, as the sum necessary would scarcely exceed the *difference* of premium paid between *convoy* or no *convoy*, which to an English port in Hispaniola, is 8 to 10 per cent.

The fate of our commissioners is now too well known, and let the disgrace of preventing *defensive* armaments, be ascribed to the misguided and impolitic zeal of Frenchified Americans, who, regardless of the true interests of America, or from pusillanimous or worse motives, clog the wheels of our government. An enquiry into the expenditures for the frigates may be instituted at any moment of leizure; no doubt remains of their being immense, extravagant, and I may add shameful, but when all is done *but a few thousand* dollars: Is the question now to be, "whether to grant this addition, or to go into an enquiry into Mr. Francis's accounts—No; rather let us in *one solitary instance* follow the example of our *dear sister France* (which has kicked our ministers) and give the frigates to the merchants, or if that will give offence to Mr. Bar, as let the merchants arm their own ships.

MR. FENNO,

The following extract from a late publication intitled "a journey over land to India, by Campbell." is so applicable at the present moment, as induced me to transcribe it for your paper: had Mr. Campbell travelled in America, he would have found *those citizens of the world*, called democrats, not so *thinly sown*, and that such characters hold (not confidential but) lucrative offices in our government.

"I have, in the course of my life met with many people, who, under the plausible pretext of liberality and greatness of mind, have called themselves *citizens of the world*, and declared that the country where they lived, be that what country it might, was theirs and demanded their allegiance and protection: but I have always shrewdly suspected, that such men act from a consciousness of being outcasts of their own country—and scorned or rejected by their fellow citizens, would retaliate by affecting to deny their natural attachment.

"There are men who neither love father, mother, sister, brother or connection: such however, are, thank God, very thinly sown in this world; but except it be a few such unnatural people, I am convinced that there is no one whose heart does not confess the patriotic passion, and burn with a flame more or less ardent of love for his country. My predilections that way are naturally strong, and I am now happy to reflect that I evinced them by the most unequivocal proofs; had I not, I were indeed, in my own opinion, fit for any punishment however ignominious; and to all such as lift their arms against their country, I will say in the words of the poet,

"*Never pray more—abandon all remorse:*
"*On horrors head, horrors accumulate;*
"*Do deeds to make heav'n weep—all earth amaz'd:*
"*For nothing can'st thou to damnation add,*
"*Greater than that.*"

MR. FENNO,

One of your brethren of the type lately put into my hands a publication entitled "Young's Essays on interesting subjects" for perusal, with a request that I would give him my sentiments on the probability of its being generally bought by the reading part of the community—I read it with increasing pleasure as I proceeded, and when finished, I returned it with this answer, that if the book were generally *read*, it would probably be the best antidote that has yet appeared to the poison of the modern political, deistical philosophy which is making as great a ravage in the moral, as the inhuman war now raging in Europe, does in the natural world;—that if he printed it I would take a dozen or two to send to my country friends; but knowing how little, how much less attention is paid by the friends of order and good government to the propagation of their principles, than by their adversaries the anarchists, I feared to give him more encouragement.—Whether he will go on with it or not, will probably depend on the advice of other friends whom he may consult; but I could not forbear asking his leave to take a few extracts, one of which I now inclose, and if you should shew your approbation of it, as I hope you will, by an early insertion of it in your paper, I shall send you some more of the same, but not so long or so frequently as to overload your paper, or forestall the proposed edition. Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Extract from Young's Essays on interesting subjects.

Essay on government in general, and the subjection which christians owe to the powers that be.

"In this enlighened age, few will call in question the truth of that important maxim, that *all power and authority are radically in the people.* I hope few will ever dispute it in time to come. Every people or nation has an undoubted right to choose and erect what form of government they find most convenient; and to trust the administration of it in what hands they please; and in this right every individual has his share. But from this maxim, if not rightly understood, we may draw conclusions which the premises will not bear; conclusions which neither consist with truth, nor with the peace and well-being of society. A few of them may be pointed out.

"First. It does not hence follow that all governments have been actually set up by the general voice of the people, or even with their universal consent. Though in point of theory, the people's right cannot be denied; yet it is plain from what has been said, that in fact, this right has seldom been exercised or even claimed in the erection of any government. In most nations of the world, the people never to this day dreamed that they had such a right; and how should they exercise it? Even where it has been experienced, it cannot be supposed, that a whole nation was ever unanimous in their choice—Some individuals would always have preferred a different form of government, or would rather have employed other hands in the administration of it. But it would be absurd to suppose that this minority, because they did not actually concur in erecting the government, should enjoy the benefit of its protection, without being obliged to submit to its authority, or to contribute to its support.

"2d. It does not follow, that it is most for the benefit of society that the people should retain the exercise of that power, or any considerable part of it, in their own hands. To govern a nation must require talents, education and experience, beyond what usually falls to the lot of those in the subordinate ranks of life, in the most enlightened nation in the world. Common people may speculate about affairs of state at their fire side; but the weight of government is too heavy for their shoulders. Were our best country politician placed at the helm of public affairs, he would soon find himself unequal to the task. Neither would this be remedied by employing a great number of such persons in the business; as the diversity of their opinions would add to the confusion and embarrassment. A man must serve an apprenticeship before he be qualified to govern nations without any instruction in the art. Is the science of politics more simple, or more easily acquired than an ordinary handicraft? Or is it easier to manage affairs of state than to make a pair of shoes? Every man surely has a right to choose his own shoemaker; but will that man act wisely who shall employ one for that purpose who never knew how to bristle a thread? Yea, every man has a right, if he pleases, to make his own shoes; but are the rights of man violated by his wearing shoes of another man's making? In like manner, tho' all power belongs radically to the people, their right is not violated by committing the actual exercise of their power into the hands of a few; and the sooner the body of the people divest themselves of that power, if it is intrusted in proper hands, the better.

"3d. It does not follow from this maxim, that after a particular form of government has been set up, with the consent of the body of the people, that the people have a right to abolish it, and set up another, as often as they please. It has been pleaded by the friends of liberty, and no true friend of liberty will deny it, that all government is founded upon a mutual compact between rulers and people; and that such a compact, either express or implicit, subsists wherever there is a lawful government. Now it is plain to every *rational* understanding, that neither party has a right to break or dissolve any contract without the consent of the other.—Hence it has been argued with justice, that when kings or other rulers violate that origiual compact, they forfeit their right to govern; the people may displace and even punish them. But may it not be argued with equa justice, that if the people, or any part of them, violate the compact on their part and refuse to fulfil their stipulations to government;—then government has a right to consider them as having forfeited its protection, and to punish them. Unless this doctrine is admitted and reduced to practice, there can never be strength or stability in any government.

We shall be told that "rulers were made for the people and not the people for them; that they are but servants of the public; and that every man has a right to dismiss his servants when he pleases." True, magistrates are servants of the state, or if you please, of the people, and were made rulers for the people's good. But as the people are not slaves to their rulers, so neither are rulers slaves to the people. They serve by contract."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY—JANUARY 15.

(Continuation of the Debate on granting further appropriations for the Frigates.)

Mr. Livingston said, from the full discussion of this subject, which, though incidentally produced, had taken place on a former occasion, he did not think it would either have been becoming, or necessary, to have again stated the reasons which gave rise to this resolution, especially as he felt an aversion to say any thing which might be unnecessary, or which might tire those who heard him. Mr. L. said, that he had before observed that the patience of the house had been worn out by the repeated applications which had been made for money for this object; that the expence had exceeded all belief; that the most extended imagination could not have conceived an amount like that which Congress had from time to time been blindly led to appropriate. But the proposition was objected to, because it would cast an odium upon our officers. This he was perfectly indifferent about. Whatever might be the private opinion he had of the characters of these officers; however incapable he might believe them of doing wrong, or of acting corruptly, yet, when his duty called upon him to make an enquiry into the expenditure of public money, he was deaf to all considerations of a personal nature. But, in this case he did not see the necessity for this remark. The house had been told (he believed by the gentleman from S. Carolina himself) that the extraordinary expence had been occasioned by our inexperience in business of this kind, by the high price of labour, materials, &c. If this were the case, the result of the enquiry would be honorable to those concerned, and highly satisfactory to the house. It was a proceeding which our public officers ought to wish for; nay, gentlemen say, they do wish for it.

But Mr. L. said it had been alledged, that the statements ordered a year ago to be laid before the house during the first week in this month, should be waited for, before any enquiry took place. He would reply, if these officers had not in the mean time, called upon the house for a fresh supply of money, this enquiry would not have been thought of. Besides, the accounts asked for the last year, would not give the satisfaction required. The request only extended to all the expenditures previous to the 1st of January 1797. The house would wish to know what had been expended since, and they had no reason to expect further information than was asked for. Mr. L. said every member who was present at the time, must remember that whenever the house had been applied to for farther appropriations, they had been told that the frigates would be ready for sea at such and such a time; and that they would then bear our flag triumphantly over the ocean. And yet, tho' the house had been four or five times deceived by these representations, they were told there was no ground for enquiry. For his part, he should consider himself as neglecting his duty, were he not to call for this enquiry immediately; for if the house were to wait a week for the statements called for, they might wait another for their being printed; they might then be found deficient, fresh statements might be necessary, and the session might expire, without effecting the wished for enquiry. He thought all parts of the house ought to favour the enquiry; for, he believed, if it should appear that frigates could not be built for less than 500,000 dollars a piece, the project of a Navy ought to be given up; but if, on the other hand, difficulties and expences had occurred in the commencement of this business, which would not return, and that frigates may in future be built for half the sum (which was his opinion) there would be some encouragement to proceed in the business.

Mr. Sewall was sorry that the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) had given the occasion, and that the gentleman last up had so eagerly seized it, to thwart any measures which might be necessary for the general defence, by ridiculing the resources of the country. The present, he said, was a time of danger and apprehension, and thus to talk of the resources of the United States added to the apprehension and the danger. The gentleman from S. Carolina had said, that to pass this resolution, would be to pass an odium upon our public officers. He did not think so. He thought an enquiry of this kind at all times proper, where there was any doubt as to the expenditure of money. He agreed with the gentleman from New-York, that the enquiry (if it had a favorable issue, which he did not doubt) would forward the design of providing a navy; as it would appear that the extraordinary expences had been such as it would not be necessary to incur in future. He was therefore, sorry to hear the gentleman first up (Mr. Williams) say he should be disinclined to vote any further appropriation, until he saw how the last had been expended. However improvidently the money already appropriated had been expended, yet, in order to secure what had been voted, and to keep the work in progress, they ought to vote a further sum, as soon as wanted, whether the statements called for were received or not.

Mr. Livingston desired to know wherein he had attempted to ridicule the resources of this country? The gentleman from Massachusetts must excuse him when he asserted he had never made a more hasty or unfounded charge. If he had either ridiculed the resources, or thwarted any measures for the general defence of the United States, it must have arisen from a weak judgment, and not from any intention of doing so. But he was certain nothing had fallen from him which could be so construed.

Mr. Sewall acquitted the gentleman from New-York from any intention of lowering the appearance of the resources of this country; but he appealed to the house whether he had not spoken of this fleet with a degree of ridicule, when he represented it as *governing the ocean.* It appeared so to him, at least.

Mr. Harper again insisted upon the impropriety of going into this measure, from reasons similar to those which he had already given.

Mr. Gallatin said, that the ground taken by the gentleman from S. Carolina (Mr. Harper) would prevent any enquiry whatever; for he stated, that the house ought not to pass the present resolution because certain statements had not been received, and because to pass it would be to imply a censure on our officers. So that, on this ground no enquiry could be gone into without statements, as the house could not obtain statements without passing a resolution, that resolution would be construed into a censure, and therefore ought not to be passed. This, Mr. G. thought a very improper doctrine. It would never be in the power of the house to decide upon the propriety of statements by barely having them laid upon the table. The proper mode was to appoint a committee to enquire into the subject, and an appointment of this kind never ought to be construed into a censure upon any one. He agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts, that the proposed enquiry might favour the extension of the navy establishment, if the extraordinary expence should appear to have been temporary and unavoidable; but he owned this was not his only object in wishing for the enquiry. He could not help drawing conclusions from the information which he received; and the conclusions which he had drawn from this information was, that either the officers who had made the different statements with respect to the expence of finishing the frigates which had been laid before the house, had either *deceived* them, or the expenditure of the money had been *mismaged.* He might be mistaken, as this was only conjecture. He wished the enquiry to take place, therefore, that this suspicion which he entertained, might be removed or confirmed. Mr. G. stated the different estimates which had been made to the house—In 1794, he said, they were told that 688,000 dollars would be sufficient to build six frigates. In 1796, they were informed there had been a mistake in the business, but that with 80,000 dollars more *three* would be finished. In January 1797, the house was again called upon for 172,000 dollars; in July in the same year, for 200,000, and now for 150,000 more.—Such calculations he thought wholly unaccountable.

Mr. G. concluded by saying, that he agreed with the gentleman from Massachusetts that it was wrong to ridicule the resources of the United States; but that gentleman must agree with him that it was of importance that the public should be well informed as to the expenditure of public money that a judgment might be formed whether our resources were properly applied, or whether they were employed upon objects which could never be of any real utility to the country, or upon objects which might tend to weaken, rather than to strengthen us. This enquiry, he expected would in some degree, give a decision to this question, as it would shew whether the great expence which had been incurred, was unavoidable in a business of this kind, or whether it had been owing to temporary causes only. It could not be wrong, Mr. G. said, at any time to explain to the people of the United States what their resources; this could do no harm but good—it was of the first importance that, in this respect, as well as others, the *truth* should appear. He hoped, therefore, the resolution would be agreed to.

Mr, Dana was in favour of the enquiry, for some of the reasons which had been assigned by the gentleman last up; and he should not have spoken upon the subject, had he not thought the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from New-York and Pennsylvania upon our public officers deserving of notice. He did not know that it was necessary for the gentleman from Pennsylvania to mention his suspicions that our officers had *deceived* the House of Representatives in their statements, which he acknowledged was founded only upon conjecture. He had observed several other insinuations which must be painful to our officers. He could have wished that no objection been made to this enquiry; tho perhaps, it might have a good effect, since it had given gentlemen an opportunity of speaking their own eulogy, which would doubtless more than compensate any pain which their suspicions might give to deserving officers.

Mr. Venable wished something to be said in this resolution as to the time which had been consumed in building the frigates, as well as to the expence incurred. He therefore, moved to amend the resolution, by adding "also the causes which have produced the delay in finishing the same."

The motion was agreed to without a division, and a committee of five appointed.

A new petition was presented from Anna Welsh.

On motion of Mr. Williams, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of the refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia. The bill underwent several amendments, the chief of which was, the striking out the clause which provided for all persons, whether male or female, who were 14 years of age when they emigrated, and substituting in its place, "all heads of families, and other male persons above the age of 21 years," and "all persons who were members of families when they came into the United States, but who afterwards entered into their service." The quantity of land apportioned to the first class of persons, viz. those who lost and suffered most, was not to exceed 2000 acres; to those of the last class 300 acres; The bill was finally agreed to, and passed to a third reading, which it is to have to morrow.

A message was received from the Senate, informing the house that they had passed the bill for the relief of John Frank, and that they insisted upon their amendment to the bill for paying the interest due to Gen. Kosciusko.

The House took up the last bill, and insisting upon their disagreement to the Senate's amendment, a committee of conference was appointed. Adjourned.

TUESDAY—JANUARY 16.

Mr. Griswold, from the committee to whom was referred the memorial of John Spafford and others, who wished to be allowed to purchase land of the United States on different terms from those prescribed by law, reported against the object of the petition, declaring it to be their opinion, that the government could not dispose of land in any other mode than such as was by law directed, and that individual applications for the purchase of land could not be admitted. The house concurred in the report.

Mr. D. Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of William M'Kinley, which was concurred in by the house.

The bill for the relief of British Refugees from Canada and Nova-Scotia, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. Macon wished to propose a resolution for the adoption of the house, for the purpose of having it referred to the same committee of the whole to whom was referred the report on the petition and remonstrance of the state of Tennessee. It was to the following effect:

"Resolved, That the sum of
dollars ought to be appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expence which may be incurred in forming any treaty or treaties which the President of the United States may deem it expedient to hold with the Indians claiming lands within the state of Tennessee."

Mr. Macon said, he was induced to make this motion at this time, because when a similar proposition was offered in the committee of the whole it was deemed to be out of order. But as it was now well known

that the President had appointed commissioners for holding a treaty, he believed it would be best to make an appropriation in the usual way to enable him to carry it into effect.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Gregg proposed a resolution to the following effect:

"Resolved that the committee of Claims be directed to enquire into the expediency of extending the act passed in June, 1794, entitled an act in addition to an act for making further provision for the protection of the frontiers of the United States so far as it relates to the affording of relief to the widows and children of officers and soldiers who were killed in an action with the Indians northwest of the Ohio, and report their opinion thereon."—Agreed.

Mr. Fowler presented a petition from John Campbell, praying for compensation for wood furnished to troops of the United States in the year 1793. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. M'Dowell rose to call up the resolution which he had laid upon the table a week ago, respecting the impeachment of William Blount, and which had been deferred, from the assurance which had been made to the house that the chairman of the committee appointed on that subject, would be in his place yesterday. Finding that this was not the case, he renewed his motion.

Mr. Harper said, that he understood, at the time he said so, that the chairman of the committee would be in his place yesterday. He yesterday, however, saw a gentleman from Easton, who had converfed with that gentleman on Saturday, and he informed him he should set out from home on monday morning, that he expected him in town this day.

Mr. Bayard could not discover the motive of the gentleman from N. Carolina in pressing so closely this business; for his part, he could see no public good which could be derived from accelerating it in the manner proposed. When the business was first brought forward, he was kept from the house by indisposition, and therefore had not an opportunity of speaking to it. It was well known that the business of drawing the articles of impeachment belonged to the chairman.—That they were not drawn earlier, he believed was owing to the peculiar situation of the person to be impeached. He was held to bail by the Senate under the penal sum of 2000 dollars; and it was well understood that when the articles of impeachment should be exhibited against him in the Senate, he would not appear; and except he did appear at that time, it would be impossible for the house to proceed with the impeachment. This view of the subject had created a lukewarmness in the committee. Had they been impressed with the idea that the business could have been prosecuted with success, he believed the articles of impeachment would have been produced at an earlier period of the session; but as they considered the farther proceeding in the business as a mere matter of form, they had been the less anxious about it. Under this view of the subject, and as the chairman would most likely return in a day or two, he submitted to the gentleman from N. Carolina and to the house, whether it would be proper to press the business at this time.

Mr. Nicholas hoped the reason which had been assigned by the gentleman from Delaware, would be sufficient to induce the mover of the proposition not to press its decision; but he was surprised to hear the reasons which had been assigned for not bringing forward the articles of impeachment sooner. It seemed that the gentleman supposed that the measures which had been taken by the house, and upon which the Select Committee had been appointed to act during the recess of Congress, was a mere matter of form and would come to nothing. He believed it was a novel thing for a committee to contravene the views of the house in their appointment, and to determine the non-importance of the business entrusted to them. He believed the practice to be as singular, as the doctrine was unfounded: for if it were possible to impeach Mr. Blount at all, it could be done whether he was present or not; but as the chairman was shortly expected, he hoped the business would not at present be proceeded with.

Mr. M'Dowell could not agree to any farther delay. It was not his wish to precipitate any business through the house; but he thought it was high time that the articles of impeachment directed to be reported, were before them. He spoke of the promptness with which the house had acted at the commencement of this business. No sooner he said, was Mr. Blount's letter laid before them than he was impeached, and a committee appointed to sit during the recess, with power to send for persons and papers. That committee had made a report, but no farther step had yet been taken. What were the motives of the committee he could not tell; they perhaps thought they had done their duty. It was said the chairman would be in the house to-morrow; if so, the committee would have his assistance; if not, they might have a member added to their committee, if they wished it. He thought the house were bound to the country to proceed with the business, and that they were incurring censure every hour which they neglected it. He wished the sense of the house to be taken upon his motion.

Mr. T. Claiborne said, the house would not have appointed a committee to sit during the recess of Congress, if they had not conceived the business upon which they were employed was very important. It was to enquire whether there were no other persons implicated in the charge which was brought against W. Blount. The house supposed, if he were culpable, he was not alone so, but there were more egregious offenders than he; and, when he gave his consent for the committee to sit during the recess, it was with a view of their enquiring who these persons were. The report which had been made to the house implicated several persons, as concerned with W. Blount, and he wished it to appear whether the stain which was thus thrown upon their characters ought to be fixed or removed, and as there were persons upon the committee equally capable with the chairman to make the desired report, he hoped it would be no longer delayed.

Mr. Dawson rose to remark upon what fell from his colleague (Mr. Nicholas.)—He supposed the gentleman from Delaware only gave it as his opinion, or that of some members of the committee, that Mr. Blount could not be impeached in his absence. The subject was a novel one, and he had not fully made up his opinion upon it; but his present impressions were, that an impeachment which did not go to affect the life or limbs of a man might be carried on in his absence. The contrary, he believed, was the opinion of the chairman and of the gentleman from Delaware, but not of the committee.

Mr. R. Williams said, if there were no reason to expect the chairman of the committee soon, he should be in favor of taking up the business at present; but, when they were assured he would return in a day or two, he thought no ill consequence could arise from the short delay. The house had decided that the impeachment should be proceeded with, and he did not suppose that the object of the house was to be frustrated by any ineffectual measures of the Senate to secure the person of Mr. Blount. As to the business being hastened from a desire of proceeding against any other person, he saw no reason for this; as the documents were before the house, such a proceeding might as well be had now as when the articles of impeachment were reported.

Mr. Nicholas moved to postpone the decision of this question till Thursday. If the chairman did not return in the mean time, he supposed there would be no objection to the appointment of another member in his place.

This motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. W. Claiborne, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of a select committee on the petition and remonstrance of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, Mr. Dent in the chair. The resolution reported having been read,

Mr. Macon moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution reported, in order to take up the one which he had brought forward this morning, and which had been referred to this committee, as being more conformable to the usual mode of appropriating to enable the President to effect any treaty intended to be he held.

This motion occasioned a very warm, tho' we cannot say a very interesting debate, in the course of which several disputes took place on the subject of order. Indeed several members (among whom was the speaker) thought the debate altogether out of order, as they considered the last resolution proposed as a substitute for the former, to admit of which is contrary to a standing rule of the house. The chairman, however, having declared the motion for postponement to be in order, the debate upon it continued for about two hours, when the question was taken and negatived 44 to 41. The advocates for the postponement were Messrs. Macon, W. Claiborne, Gallatin, Rutledge, and R. Williams; those opposed to it were Messrs. N. Smith, Brookes, J. Parker, Harper, J. Williams and Thatcher. The committe rose and had leave to sit again.

Mr. Clopton, from the committee of enrolment, reported the bill for compensating the doorkeeper of the senate and his assistant, and the bill for the relief of John Frank as duly enrolled.

Mr. Bayard presented the petition of George Reed, praying for a certificate of registered debt in the place of a loan-office ticket which he had lost or destroyed.

Mr. Sewall, from the committee appointed to take into consideration that part of the President's speech which relates to the protection of commerce and the defence of the country, made a further report. The committee states, that further appropriations are necessary for the completion of the frigates, for an account of which they refer to the documents from the proper departments which accompany their report. They also state, that only two of the revenue cutters are fit to be armed and equipped in the manner directed by congress, viz. one on the Virginia station, and one in the Delaware; that the former only had been armed for want of being able to procure the necessary cannon. The committee report four resolutions for the adoption of the house.

The first for the sum of
dollars for completing and equipping for sea the three frigates.

The second for the sum of
dollars, for the pay and subsistence for the term of one year, of the officers and crews on board the said frigates, and
dollars for ammunition, &c.

The third, to authorize the President to procure whenever, in his opinion, the situation of the country shall require it, not exceeding vessels, suitable to be employed for the protection of our seacoasts, and to cause the same to be armed and equipped, on the same terms as are directed for the naval armament, and that there be appropriated not exceeding
dollars for the purpose.

The fourth proposes to authorize the President to establish, in some eligible situation, a Foundry, to be employed in casting of cannon for the use of government, and that dollars be appropriated for the purchase of a necessary building and materials, and to defray other expences attending the establishment.

The documents from the War Department accompanying this report, agree with the estimates produced the other day, when the subject of an appropriation for the frigates was under consideration, as far as they relate to the finishing of the frigates, except that the balance remaining unexpended of the last appropriation, then stated at 20,501 dollars, is now stated at 35,554 dollars. This difference reduces the estimate to 115,833 dollars. In addition to this sum, there is also an estimate for the pay and subsistence of the officers and crew for a year, &c. which brings the total sum wanted to 396,212 dollars.

This report was committed for Monday next. Adjourned.

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The committee of conference appointed by the two houses on the subject of difference on the bill in favour of Gen. Kosciusko, are, on the part of the Senate, Messrs. Tracey and Ross; on the part of the House of Representatives, Messrs. Pinckney, Dawson and Gallatin,

Mr. Sewall asked and obtained leave of absence for his colleague, Mr. Otis, for three weeks.

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 17.

APPOINTMENTS—*BY AUTHORITY.*

The President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, has appointed FISHER AMES, BUSHROD WASHINGTON, and ALFRED MOORE, Esqrs. Commissioners for holding a treaty with the Cherokee Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian titles to certain lands in the state of Tennessee

—

The Legislature of the state of New-York have chosen JOHN SLOSS HOBART, as a Senator in Congress, in the place of General Schuyler, who has resigned.

—

Extract of a late letter from London.

"For public news, I refer you to the public papers. I cannot form any judgment, whether the the late fortunate victory obtained by admiral Duncan over the Dutch fleet, will, or will not, accelerate a peace—I fear not. It has, however, removed to a much greater distance our apprehensions of an invasion; and has, I think, placed the security of our commerce on a better footing. The specie too, of which this country was well nigh drained, has returned, and the commerce of the world is in some degree centered here; so that at no period since the commencement of the war, has England been so well prepared to continue it, as at this present moment.

"Mr. Pitt can raise money now without difficulty; as much, and more, than he has occasion for. If the people of this country would be unanimous, this unhappy and distressing war may yet be made to terminate honorably for this country. Not any thing is doing here in American Stocks—The nominal value of bank shares £.106—six per cent. 79—three per cent. 49—defered, 65 per cent. no sales."

—

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated the 16th of October, 1797.

"As to news we have nothing certain, for tho the articles of peace between Portugal and France have appeared in the public prints, ratified, yet they are not published here; expresses are continually arriving from England, but nothing transpires. ——Lord St. Vincent continues to blockade Cadiz; he has now only 17 sail of the line; the Spaniards are 32, besides 5 ships in ordinary.—The French privateers are very numerous on that coast, and take almost every American vessel they meet, which they condemn, right or wrong; the French consuls in Spain are the privateer owners, the judge and jury for condemnation, and the only appeal is to the French directory, the Spanish cabinet not daring to interfere, so you may judge the chance of equity and justice."

—

ERRATA in No. 9 of Scipio.

Second section in 7th line, instead of the word *or* read *for*. Last section in 6th line, instead of the word *here* read *there*. Ditto in 10th line, after the word *banished* omit *from the world*.

"*Scipio*" No. 10, is received, and shall appear to-morrow.

—

The Eastern mail had not arrived when this paper went to press.

The bridges over Schuylkill are carried away. The frequent interruption of the communication by accidents to those temporary bridges, calls forcibly for some permanent structure which shall insure an intercourse between the city and the western banks of the Schuylkill, at all seasons.

The Delaware is still full of floating ice, from the Fort downwards.

—

Arrived on Saturday at Reedy Island brig Liberty, Duer, 30 days from Surrinam.

Sch. Hetty, Mason, from hence, has arrived at Savannah, in 5 days from the Capes of Delaware.

—

Arrived at Mareus Hook.

Brig Rambler, Odlin, St. Jajo, Island of Cuba.

Liberty, Duer, Surrinam.

(Danish unknown) Malaga.

Barque D. (out 6 months) Leghorn.

Sch. Amy, Cushing, C. Francois.

Brig Hannah, Henry, from the Havannah (via Charleston) to this port, after being out 23 days, returned to Charleston the 3d inst.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Philadelphia, January 16, 1797.

Six Per Cent.	16/9 to 10d	
Three per Cent.	10/8	5d.
Deferred 6 per Cent.	13/9	10d.
BANK United States,	22 per cent.	
—— Pennsylvania,	23 per cent.	
—— North America,	45 per cent.	
Insurance Co. Pennsylvania,	5 to 6 per cent.	
——————N. A.	shares 40 per cent.	

LEGISLATURE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In the legislature of this state, on the 10th instant, a petition was received from citizens of Huntingdon, Somerset and Westmoreland counties, praying for aid to improve the road from Frankstown to Ligonier valley. Reports were made in favour of the petition from Findley and Donnegal townships, relative to a new election district, and one from Chester, Lancaster and York counties, for an abatement of interest on patented lands. The bill authorizing Frederick Leather to maintain a dam across Bald Eagle Creek, which was recommitted, was reported anew. An unfavourable report was made on on the petition of John Wampler, of York county. Bills were reported for incorporating the town of Chambersburgh, and for regulating the fisheries in the Susquehannah and Juniata. Resolutions were laid on the table proposing the appointment of committees for bringing in a bill to declare the river Allegheny a public highway; and to enquire into what alterations are necessary in the act relative to pedlars and pedlers. The bill supplementary to the act for extending the powers of Justices of the peace was passed. The different resolutions relative to the salaries of the judges, came again under discussion, the farther consideration of which, after a lengthy debate, was postponed *sine die*.—Counsel was allowed to David Acheson, in the trial of his election.

On the 11th, the amendment to the bill for making compensation to the members of the late Legislature was agreed to. A letter from John Hoge, one of the petitioners against the election of David Acheson, requesting leave to be heard by counsel, which was granted. Ordered that D. Acheson furnish a statement of his qualifications by to-morrow. The bill authorizing the governor to incorporate a company, to improve the navigation of the river Lehigh was agreed to with some amendments.

On the 12th instant, the following resolutions were laid upon the table, for the appointment of committees for the following purposes, viz. to bring in a bill to prevent the obstructions being removed in the river Susquehanna, between Wrights Ferry and the Maryland line, by persons unauthorised, and to propose a plan for opening the water communication between the Susquehanna and the Delaware; to examine the law relative to the trial of contested elections, and to report whether any and what alterations are necessary therein; and to bring in a bill to make all fines and forfeitures payable to the Treasurers of the Counties, instead of the Treasurer of the State. Bills were directed to be brought in to answer the petitions of Benjamin Ellicott and from Upper Paxton Township. A letter was received from David Acheson, member from Washington County, stating, "that finding from his own reflections, and from the sentiments of some friends entitled to his confidence, that the subject of his election was involved in considerable difficulty, his feelings would not allow him to retain a legislative office under such circumstances—he therefore resigns his seat." The house went into a committee on the bill providing for the immediate erection of a House of Employment and for the support of the poor in the county of Chester, and for making the poor a county charge, and the bill was reported with amendments.

—

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Europe, to his friend in Philadelphia: dated October 20th, 1797.

"A summary of the correspondence between Mr. Pickering and Mr. Monroe was lately published from the Gazette Nationale of Paris, with a very judicious note from the Editor, which overset Mr. Monroe's reasoning very completely. The paper was handed to me by ——— ———, a very sensible man who says Mr. Monroe must be an ideot—This affair having been read by the corps diplomatique, has been a good deal the subject of conversation, and Monroe's conduct has of course excited universal contempt."

—

From the "Gazette Nationale de France" of Sunday, Sept. 24th, 1797.

TRANSLATION.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Philadelphia, 24th of August.

James Monroe, ambassador from the United States near the French republic, has just published his correspondence with Timothy Pickering, secretary of state.

James Monroe, in his letter of the 6th and 8th of July, demands the motives of his recal, "It is not conformable to the principles of an elective government, to blast the reputation of a citizen by a disgraceful recal, without exhibiting the motives thereof. Let kings, says he, give no other reasons for dispensing favors or disgrace, than their good pleasure or their caprice; but let it not be thus under a republican government.

Note by the Paris Editor.

We cannot concur in the opinion of James Monroe, which we even regard as contrary to every principle. A government which is responsible must necessarily posses the right of recalling, removing or employing those who possess, or have lost, their confidence. Deprive it of this right, and you leave it nothing but the burden of responsibility without the power of acting. You leave it at the mercy of its agents. Neither a recal, moreover, nor even a removal, reflect dishonour, whatever Mr. Monroe may say on the subject, and it is only *ambitious and headstrong blunderers who ever complain either of not being employed at all, or of being removed.*

[*The original is handed to the Editor of the Aurora in manuscript.*]

The Southern Mail

Due this morning, arrived at a late hour. We stop the press to insert the following articles from the Norfolk Herald, of the 6th inst.

PARIS, November 8.

The two Polish nobles, who had sought a refuge in this capital, had their apartments plundered yesterday morning of 11,000 Louis, and of Diamonds of the value of 72,000 Livres. The miscreants have been apprehended, and nearly all the property recovered.

November 13.

We are assured that the executive directory has indirectly informed the court of London, that peace might be concluded if it would consent to the re-establishment on the one part and the other; of the Status ante Bellum. They intimated at the same time, that they will never deyart from this resolution.

Gen. Desaix, whose return to Strasburg we have announcce, is expected at Paris, whence he will depart for Rennes, after having concerted with the directory the commencement of organization of the army of England. This army, it is said, will consist of 60,000 men.

On the 4th November the military commission of Strasburg, conformable to the severe law of the 19th Fructidor, condemned to death a returned emigrant, a native of Haguenau, who was shot upon the spot.

The wife of Gen. Buonaparte is on her route to Paris, and the general himself is expected in 15 days.

The news of the continental peace was received at Brest with the most lively transports. On the 4th inst. notwithstanding the proclamation of the Directory, no extraordinary preparation had taken place in that port; they even continued the disarming of the ships of the line. They were doing nothing but arming eight frigates, which are to have four months provisions on board, but the destination of which was unknown.

The Executive Directory has sent off within these two days a courier to Berlin.

The following letter has been addressed by La Fayette, Latour Mauberg, and Bureau de Puzy, to general Buonaparte.

"*Citizen General,*

"The prisoners of Olmutz, happy to owe their deliverance to the good wishes of their country in your invincible arms, have enjoyed in their captivity the thought that their liberty and their lives were attached to the triumphs of the Republic, and your personal glory. They now enjoy the homage which they love to pay to their deliverer.

"It would be pleasing to us, citizen General, to go and offer in person this expression of our sentiments; to see in the Theatre itself of such victories the army which had gained them, and Hero who had placed our resurrection in the number of his Miracles; but you know that a journey from Hamburgh is not left to our choise and it is from the place in which we bade a last adieu to our goalers, that we address our thanks to their conquerer.

"In the solitary retreat upon the Danish Territory of Holstein, we are trying to re-establish the health of those whom you have saved, we join to the wishes of our patriotism for the republic, the warmest interest are for the illustrious General to whom we are still more attached by the services which he has rendered to the cause of liberty and our county, than by the personal obligations which it is our glory to owe him, and which the warmest gratitude has forever engraved on our hearts.

(Signed)

"LA FAYETTE,
"LATOUR MAUBOURG,
"BUREAU DE PUZY."

—

LOVAIN, October 28.

Our University, which had existed nearly 400 years, and which formerly enjoyed much reputation in the literary world, has been destroyed by an order of the Department of the Dyle. It must be admitted that it deserved its fate. It was the principal asylum in the Netherlands of fanaticism, and of those principles which were most opposite to the new regime. Ignorance is in some places the natural production of the Country but at Louvain it appears that it was cultivated with care. None of the valuable appendages to the University, as the Library, Physic, Garden, &c. have however been destroyedr

—

VIENNA, Nov. 1.

The Emperor had given orders that the army of the Hungarian levy shall be disbanded, and the troops have accordingly begun to return home. All preparations for war are now entirely laid aside, and 130 pieces of heavy artillery, which had been ordered to the Rhine, have been countermanded by a courier. The expence of the conveyance of this artillery would have been 16,500 florins.

The Emperor has stated, in a letter under his own hand, to the Duke of Modena, the indemnification which the latter will receive in the Brisgaw for his Italian territories, according to the treaty.

The Marquis de Chateiler and two French Commissaries are proceeding to settle the boundaries of the territory in Italy, according to the late treaty.

—

FRONTIERS OF ITALY.

October 27.

The French army is now drawing off from the Austrian Italian frontiers, and marching in different columns into the Milanese. In several places and districts which have been left by the French and taken possession of by the Cisalpine troops, the former have levied all the arrears of the Contributions, or imposed new ones. At Brescia they required two millions of livres, of which Count Veneroli paid 70 000. They have likewise required two millions of Mantua

An Austrian General has already arrived at Udina, to take necessary measures for the entrance of the Austrian troops into the Venetian territories which have been ceded to Austria by the treaty. In the Venetian states which are to be given up to Austria, as Udina, &c the French have disbanded the hussar companies they had raised there; but the companies of the same kind which had been formed in Bologna, Ferrara, and other principal places of the Cisalpine Republic, are still continued. The company of Milan, which consists of 60 young men of the best families, has been presented to the Directory there.

General Buonaparte was expected at Milan, from Udina, on the 26th.

—

UPPER RHINE, Nov 4.

General Buonaparte is expected at Strasburgh, on his way to Paris, whence he will go to Rastadt. Every preparation is making to receive him with all possible testimonies of honour and respect. His journey through France to Paris will be one continued triumph.

—

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Yesterday the Hamburg Mail, due on Wednesday last, arrived at the general post-office.—Now that the emperor and the directory have come to a good understanding, its appears that the latter have given up their design of republicanising the left bank of the Rhine. The emperor is reducing his Hungarian levies. The French are beginning to march their army of Germany to Dunkirk and Calais, and are likewise cutting down ship timber in the woods in the neighbourhood of the Rhine and Moselle to send to Holland. This shews that their plan of attack against this country is already acted upon in its details, and that their preparations are systematic. With a vigilant administration we might confidently expect that the design would be frustrated before an attempt could be made to carry it into execution.

Two furnished Rooms to be Let.

Enquire at No. 162, Spruce-street, between 4th and 5th streets. Any person who shall rent the above, may if required, be accommodated with board.

Jan. 15. *2t

PROPOSALS

FOR

CARRYING THE PUBLIC MAILS

on the following Post Roads will be received at the General Post Office until the 14th day of February next inclusive.

PENNSYLVANIA, &c.

1. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newcastle, Cantwell's bridge, Duck creek, Dover, Frederica, Milford, Coughs, Dagsborough, Trap, Snowhill, Horntown and Accomac court house to Northampton court house three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Thusday, Saturday and Monday at 7½ P M. *Returning.* Leave Northampton court house every Friday, Monday and Wednesday at 2 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 7 1-2 P M.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house on Friday, Monday and Wednesday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Northampton court house every Saturday, Tuesday and Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday, Friday and Monday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

2. From Northampton court house to Norfolk three times a week.

April 1 to November 15. Leave Northampton court house every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 P M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Wednesday, Friday and Monday at 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in twenty four hours.

November 15 to April 1. Leave Northampton court house every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 3 A M, and arrive at Norfolk in 24 hours. *Returning*—Leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 4 A M, and arrive at Northampton court house in 24 hours.

PENNSYLVANIA & MARYLAND.

3. From Philadelphia by Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Middletown, Warwick and Georgetown cross roads to Chesterstown three times a week.

May 1 to November 1. Leave Philadelphia every Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday by 9 P M, and arrive at Chestertown the next days by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 9 P M, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 8 P M.

November 1 to May 1. Leave Philadelphia every Monday and Friday by 9 A M, and arrive at Chestertown on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chestertown every Monday and Friday by 8 A M, and arrive at Philadelphia on Tuesday and Saturday by 4 P M.

MARYLAND.

4. From Chestertown by Centerville, Easton, Newmarket, Vienna, Salisbury, Snowhill and Princess Ann to Salisbury once a week.

Receive the mail at Chestertown every Wednesday at 7 A M, arrive at Easton by 4 P M. Leave Easton on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Snowhill on Friday by 1 P M, and at Princess Ann by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Princess Ann on Saturday by 10 A M, arrive at Easton the next day or Monday by 6 P M. Leave Easton on Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Chestertown same day by 4 P M.

5. From Harford by Bel-Air to the Black horse once a week.

Leave Harford every Tuesday by 10 A M, and arrive at Black horse by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Black horse on Wednesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Harford the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND and VIRGINIA.

6. From Baltimore by Blackhorse to Yorktown Pa. once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 4 P M, arrive at Blackhorse on Saturday by 10 A M, and arrive at Yorktown by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Yorktown every Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore on Friday noon.

7. From Yorktown by Hanover, Petersburg, Taneyton and Fredericktown to Leesburg once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Monday at 8 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Leesburg on Wednesday by 2 P M. *Returning*—Leave Leesburg every Friday at noon, and arrive at Yorktown by 6 P M on Sunday.

8. From Yorktown by Abbottown, Gettisburg, Fairfield, Elizabethtown, Williamsport, Martinsburg, Winchester, Stevensburg and Strasburg to Woodstock once a week.

Leave Yorktown every Sunday by noon, arrive at Martinsburg on Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Martinsburg on Tuesday noon and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Woodstock on Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 11 A M, and arrive at Yorktown on Sunday by 11 A M.

9. From Pittsburg by Cannonsburg, Washington, West Liberty and Wheeling to the mouth of Fishing creek once a week (contract for one year only.)

Leave Pittsburg every Friday at 9 A M, and arrive at Fishing creek on Sunday at 9 A M. *Returning*—Leave Fishing creek on Wednesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Pittsburg on Friday at 8 A M.

10. From Washington by Brownsville and Union to Morgantown once a week.

Leave Union every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Washington by 6 P M. Leave Washington on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Morgantown on Sunday at 6 P M. Leave Morgantown on Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Union by 3 P M.

11. From Baltimore by Fredericktown, Elizabethtown, Greencastle and Chambersburg to Shippensburg once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday by 11 A M, arrive at Fredericktown on Saturday by 10 A M, at Elizabethtown in the evening, and at Shippensburg on Monday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Shippensburg every Tuesday at 9 A M, arrive at Elizabeth town at 8 P M, at Fredericktown on Wednesday noon, and at Baltimore on Thursday by 5 P M.

MARYLAND.

12. From Elizabethtown by Hancock and Oldtown to Cumberland once a week.

Leave Cumberland every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Elizabethtown on Monday by 8 A M. *Returning*—Leave Elizabethtown every Monday by 10 A M, and arrive at Cumberland on Tuesday by 6 P M.

13. From Baltimore to Annapolis once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Monday at 8 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 5 P M. *Returning*—Leave Annapolis every Tuesday at 8 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 5 P M.

14. From Baltimore by Annapolis, Queen Anns, Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, Porttobacco, Allensfresh, Newport and Chaptico to Leonardtown once a week.

Leave Baltimore every Friday at 10 A M, arrive at Annapolis at 5 P M. Leave Annapolis on Saturday at 6 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon, arrive at Piscataway by 6 P M. & arrive at Leonardtown every Monday forenoon by 9 o'clock. *Returning*—Leave Leonardtown every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Piscataway on Tuesday by 6 P M arrive at Upper Marlborough on Wednesday by 11 A M, and arrive at Annapolis by 6 P M. Leave Annapolis on Thursday by 7 A M, and arrive at Baltimore by 3 P M.

15. From Annapolis by Lower Marlborough, Huntington and Calvert court house to St. Leonards once a week.

Leave Annapolis every Saturday at 9 A M, and arrive at St. Leonards on Monday by 3 P M. *Returning*—Leave St. Leonards every Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Annapolis the next Saturday by 6 A M.

16. From Bladensburg by Upper Marlborough, Nottingham, Lower Marlborough, Acquasco, Benedict and Charlottehall to Chaptico once a week.

Leave Bladensburg every Saturday at 9 A M, arrive at Upper Marlborough by noon and at Lower Marlborough on Monday by 3 P M, & at Chaptico by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Chaptico every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Bladensburg on Saturday at 6 A M.

17. From Georgetown by Montgomery court house to Fredericktown once a week.

Leave Georgetown every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Fredericktown by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fredericktown every Thursday by 5 A M, and arrive at Georgetown by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA.

18. From Woodstock by Newmarket, Rockingham court house, Staunton, Lexington and Fincastle to Big Lick once a week.

Leave Woodstock every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Staunton on Friday at 1 P M. Leave Staunton every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Big Lick on Sunday by 1 P M, arrive at Staunton every Tuesday by 11 A M. Leave Staunton by 12 o'clock (noon) and arrive at Woodstock on Wednesday by 5 P M.

19. From Big Lick by Montgomery court house and Wythe court house to Abingdon once a week.

Leave Big Lick every Sunday at 1 P M, arrive at Wythe court house on Tuesday by 2 P M, and at Abingdon on Wednesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Wythe court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Big Lick on Sunday by 11 A M.

TENNESSEE.

20. From Abingdon, Vir. by Jonesborough Greenville, Moffat's store and jefferson court house to Knoxville once a week.

Leave Abingdon every Thursday by 6 A M, arrive at Moffats store on Saturday by 8 A M. Leave Moffats by 9 A M, and arrive at Knoxville on Sunday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Knoxville every Sunday by 2 P M, arrive at Moffats on Monday by 3 P M. Leave Moffats on Monday at 4 P M, and arrive at Abingdon on Wednesday by 7 P M.

VIRGINIA.

21. From Winchester by Romney to Moorfields once a week.

Leave Winchester every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Moorfield on Friday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Moorfield every Saturday at 8 A M, and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 6 P M.

22. From Alexandria by Centerville, Leesburg and Shepherdstown to Martinsburg once a week.

Leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 9 A M, and arrive at Martinsburg on Friday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Martinsburg every Friday by noon & arrive at Alexandria on Monday by 7 A M.

23. From Fredericksburg by Port Royal, Laytons, Tappahannock, Urbanna and Glouceſter court house to Yorktown once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday at 6 A M, arrive at Tappahannock on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Tappahannock at noon and arrive at Yorktown on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Yorktown every Saturday at 1 P M, arrive at Tappahannock the next Monday noon and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 5 P M.

24. From Tappahannock by Richmond court house, Westmoreland court house, Kinsale, Farnham church and Northumberland court house to Lancaster court house once a week.

Leave Tappahannock every Thursday noon and arrive at Lancaster court house on Saturday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Lancaster court house every Saturday by 1 P M. and arrive at Tappahannock on Monday by 11 A M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Culpeper court house & Orange c. h. to Charlottesville once a week.

Leave Fredericksburg every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Charlottesville on Saturday at 8 P M, and arrive at Fredericksburg on Tuesday by 6 A M.

26. From Richmond by Goochland court-house Columbia and Charlottesville to Staunton once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 1 P M, arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 11 A M. Leave Charlottesville by noon and arrive at Staunton on Friday by 11 A M. Returning—Leave Staunton on Saturday by 6 A M, arrive at Charlottesville by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond the next Tuesday by 9 A M.

27. From Staunton by Bath court-house and Sweet Springs to Greenbrier court-house once a week.

Leave Staunton every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Greenbrier court-house on Tuesday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Greenbrier court-house every Monday by 9 A M, and arrive at Staunton on Thursday by 8 P M.

28. From Charlottesvile by Warren, Warminster, New-Market, Amherst court house, Cabellsburg, and Maddison to Lynchburg once a week.

Leave Charlottesville every Thursday at 1 P M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Saturday at 6 P M. Returning—Leave Lynchburg every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Charlottesville on Thursday by 10 A M.

29. From Richmond by Hanovertown, Ayletts and Todds to Tappahannock once a week or if carried in stages as often as they shall run.

Leave Richmond every Wednesday at 5 A M, arrive at Todds at 3 P M, and at Tappahannock on Thursday at 11 A M. Returning—Leave Tappahannock on Monday at 1 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Tuesday by 5 P M.

30. From Richmond by Hopkins's, Powhatan court house, Cumberland court house, Prince Edward court house and Lynchburg to New-London, once a week.

Leave Richmond every Tuesday at 8 A M, arrive at Prince Edward on Wednesday at 6 P M, and arrive at Lynchburg on Friday at 8 A M, and at New-London by 10 A M. Returning—Leave New-London every Friday at 2 P M, arrive at Lynchburg by 5 P M, arrive at Prince Edward on Saturday by 7 P M, and arrive at Richmond on Monday by 4 P M.

31. From New-London by Liberty to Fincastle once a week.

Leave New London every Friday at 1 P M, and arrive at Fincastle on Saturday by 6 P M. Returning—Leave Fincastle on Monday at 5 A M, and arrive at New London on Tuesday noon.

32. From Liberty by Rocky Mount to Martinville once in two weeks.

Leave Liberty every other Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Martinville on Sunday by 6 P M. Leave Martinville on Monday by 6 A M, and arrive at Liberty on Tuesday by 6 P M.

33. From Prince Edward court house by Charlotte court house to Halifax court house once a week.

Leave Prince Edward court house every Thursday at 6 A M, and arrive at Halifax court house on Friday at 10 A M. Returning—Leave Halifax court house on Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Prince Edward court house on Saturday by 6 P M.

VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA.

34. From Halifax court-house by Halifax old town, Carters, Martinville, Patrick court-house, Upper Saura, Germantown and Bethania to Salem once in two weeks.

Leave Halifax court-house every other Friday at 2, P M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Salem every other Tuesday at 6, A M, and arrive at Halifax court-house on Friday by 10, A M.

35. From Harris's by Hickes's ford to Halifax twice a week.

Leave Harris's every Wednesday and Saturday by 5, A M. and arrive at Halifax by 6, P M. Returning—leave Halifax every Thursday and Sunday by 6, A M, and arrive at Harris's by 7, P. M.

VIRGINIA.

36. From Smithfield by Southampton court-house to Hickes's ford once a week.

Leave Hicks's ford every other Friday by 2, P M, and arrive at Smithfield on Saturday by 5, P M.—Returning—Leave Smithfield every other Sunday by 5, A M, and arrive at Hicks's ford on Monday by 2, P M.

37. From Goldsons by Geesbridge, St. Tammany's, Mecklenberg and Lunenburg court-houses and Edmunds store to Goldson's once a week.

Leave Goldson's every Wednesday at 10, A M, and return the next Saturday by 2, P M, waiting at each Post-Office 2 hours after delivery of the mail.

VIRGINIA & NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Suffolk by Edenton, Plymouth and Washington to Newbern, once a week Leave Suffolk every Monday at noon, arrive at Edenton on Tuesday at 1, P M, at Plymouth, on Wednesday by 6, A M, at Washington by 6, P M, and at Newbern on Thursday by 5, P M. Returning—Leave Newbern every Friday by 6, A M, arrive at Washington by 5, P M. Arrive at Plymouth on Saturday by 4 P M, at Edenton on Sunday by 9, A M, and at Suffolk on Monday by 9, A M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

39. From Edenton by Hertford, Nixonton, Elizabeth city, and Jonesburg to Indian-town, once a week.

Leave Edenton every Wednesday by 1, P M, and arrive at Indian-town on Thursday by 6, P M. Returning—Leave Indiantown every Tuesday by 5, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday at 11, A M.

40. From Halifax by Northampton court-house, Princeton, Murfreesborough, Wintou and Windsor to Edenton, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, and arrive at Edenton on Wednesday by 3, P M, leave Edenton on Wednesday by 6, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Saturday by 11, A M.

41. From Halifax by Scotland, Hogton, Williamston and Daily's to Plymouth, once a week. Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Plymouth on Wednesday by 10, A M. Returning—Leave Plymouth on Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

42. From Halifax by Tarboro' and Greenville to Washington once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 10, A M, and arrive at Washington on Wednesday by 10 A M. Returning—Leave Washington every Wednesday at 2, P M, and arrive at Halifax on Friday at 10, A M.

43. From Halifax by Warrenton, Williamsborough, Oxford, Hillsborough, Martinville, Salem, Lexington, Salisbury and Statesville to Charlotte, and from Charlotte by Cabarras court-house to Salisbury, and from thence by the same route to Halifax, once a week.

Leave Halifax every Monday at 9, A M, arrive at Warrenton by 7, P M, arrive at Hillsborough on Wednesday at 4, P M, at Salem on Friday by 5, P M, at Salisbury on Saturday at 4, P M, and at Charlotte on Monday by 6, A M. Returning—leave Charlotte on Monday at 10, A M, arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 10, A M, arrive at Salem on Wednesday at 9, A M, at Hillsborough on Friday by 9, A M, at Warrenton on Saturday at 7, P M, and at Halifax on Monday at 6, A M.

44. From Hillsborough by Mount Tirzah, Person court-house, Leasburg, Caswell court-house and Rockingham court-house to Germantown once in two weeks.

Leave Hillsborough every other Thursday at 6, A M, and arrive at Germantown on Saturday at 4, P. M. Leave Germantown every other Sunday at 6, A, M, and arrive at Hillsborough on Tuesday at 4, P M.

45. From Salem by Bethania, Huntsville, Rochford, Wilkes, Morgauton and Rutherfordton to Spartanburg in S. C. once in two weeks.

Leave Salem every other Saturday at 5 A M, and arrive at Spartanburg on Wednesday at 5 P M. Leave Spartanburg every other Thursday at 7 A M, and arrive at Salem the next Monday at 6 P M.

46. From Louisburg by Nash court-house to Tarborough once a week.

Leave Tarborough every Friday by 6 A M, and arrive at Louisburg by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Louisburg every Saturday by 6 A M, and arrive at Tarborough by 6 P M.

47. From Raleigh by Smithfield, Waynesborough, and Kingston to Newbern, once in two weeks.

Leave Raleigh every other Tuesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Newbern the next Friday by 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Newbern every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Raleigh on Monday by 6 P M.

48. From Raleigh by Chapel hill to Hillsborough, and from Hillsborough by Chapel hill and Chatham court-house to Raleigh, once a week. To wait two hours at Chatham court-house.

Leave Raleigh every Tuesday by 6 A M, and arrive at Hillsborough by 6 P M. *Returning*—Leave Hillsborough every Wednesday by 8 A M, and arrive at Raleigh on Thursday by 10 A M.

49. From Fayetteville by Elizabethtown, Bellefort and Springfield to Wilmington, and from Wilmington by S. Washington, Sarecto and Sampson court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Tuesday at 6 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Thursday at 10 A. M. *Returning*—Leave Wilmington every Thursday at 4 A M, and arrive at Fayetteville on Sunday by 5 P M.

50. From Fayetteville by Alfordton and Randolph court-house to Salisbury, and from Salisbury by Montgomery court-house, Anson court-house and Richmond court-house to Fayetteville, once a week.

Leave Fayetteville every Saturday at 6 A M, and arrive at Salisbury on Tuesday by 9 A M, Leave Salisbury every Tuesday noon and arrive at Fayetteville on Friday by 6 P M.

51. From Newbern by Trenton and Richland to Wilmington once a week.

Leave Newbern every Friday at 10 A M, and arrive at Wilmington on Sunday by 6 P. M. Leave Wilmington every Tuesday at 10 A M, and arrive at Newbern on Thursday by 6 P M.

SOUTH & NORTH-CAROLINA.

52. From Camden by Lancaster court-house, Charlotte and Lincolnton to Statesville, once in two weeks.

Leave Camden every other Monday at 6 A M, arrive at Statesville on Thursday by 6 P M Leave Statesville every other Friday by 2 P M, and arrive at Camden on Monday by 6 P M.

SOUTH-CAROLINA,

53. From Columbia by Winnsborough, Chester court-house, Pinckneyville, Spartanburg and Greenville court-house to Pickensville, and from Pickensville by Laurens court-house and Newbury court-house to Columbia, once a week; waiting one hour at each post-office on the route.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 9 A M, arrive at Spartanburg every Wednesday by 3 P M, arrive at Pickensville on Thursday at 4 P M, arrive at Laurens court-house on Friday at 4 P M, and at Columbia on Sunday by 6 P M.

54. From Columbia by Orangeburg to Charleston, once a week.

Leave Columbia every Monday at 10 A M. and arrive at Charleston on Thursday at 10 A M. *Returning*—Leave Charleston every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Columbia on Sunday at noon.

SOUTH-CAROLINA & GEORGIA.

55. From Edgefield court-house by Cambridge, Abbeville court-house, Pendleton court-house, Hartonsford, Franklin court-house, Elberton and Petersburg to Washington, and from Washington by Petersburg and Cambridge to Edgefield court-house, once a week.

Leave Edgefield court-house every Friday by 8 A M, arrive at Pendleton court-house on Sunday by 9 A M arrive at Franklin court-house by 7 P M, at Petersburg on Tuesday by 10 A M, and at Washington by 5 P M. Leave Washington every Wednesday at 6 A M, at Cambridge on Thursday by 10 A M, and at Edgefield court-house by 7 P M.

56. From Augusta by Washington, Greensburg and Lexington to Georgetown, once a week.

Leave Augusta every Monday at 3 P M, arrive at Washington on Tuesday by 5 P M, and arrive at Georgetown on Thursday by 7 P M. *Returning*—Leave Georgetown every Friday at 6 A M, and arrive at Augusta by noon on Monday.

57. From Gardens Corner to Beaufort once a week. Leave Beaufort every Thursday at 2 P M, and arrive at Gardens Corner by 8 P M. *Returning*—Leave Gardens Corner every Thursday at 5 A M, and arrive at Beaufort by 10 A. M.

Note 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.

Note 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the Mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the Contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending Mail, whereby the Mails destined for such depending Mail, lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. Newspapers as well as Letters are to be sent in the Mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail, for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without that emolument.

Note 5. Should any person making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals the alterations desired, and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 6. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices in gross by the year, and not by the mile. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly, in the months of January, April, July and October, in drafts on the post offices on the route and in bank notes.

Note 7. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of April next, and continue for four years, until the 31st day of March inclusive, in the year 1802.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM,
Post-Master General.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Philadelphia, December 18, 1797.

tuth&st14thF

JUST RECEIVED,
(via New-York)
AND NOW OPENING, BY
GEORGE DOBSON,
No. 25, south Third street,
An extensive and general assortment of
HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated
Black brush Feathers	Buttons

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

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Tin Plates,
FOR SALE BY
SIMON WALKER,
Pine, near Fifth street.

Mufical Inſtrument Manufactory,
167, Arch-ſtreet.
TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.
HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fiſher,
ARE NOW OPENING,
At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon, Teneriffe Sherry, and Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks.

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

Samuel Pleaſants & Sons,
No. 74, South Second-ſtreet,
HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

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FOR SALE,
By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,
A general aſſortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov. 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

Freſh Raiſins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §5t

Alphabetical Liſt of Duties,
Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut-street. Dec 16.—d

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This Day is Publiſhed,
BY Messrs. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric , and the other Booksellers,
Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,
Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-preſſed,
By John Thompson,
A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF
The Conſtitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,
Of South-Carolina,
L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

This Day Publiſhed,
And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,
Price 3-8ths of a Dollar,
Obſervations on certain Documents
Contained in No. V and VI of
"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"
In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against
ALEXANDER HAMILTON,
Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.
WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton; proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Yellow Fever and Peſtilential Diſeaſes.
THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.
By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*
No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,
(Price, in boards, 87 1 2 Cents.)
Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,
A VIEW
Of the Science of LIFE;
On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated
JOHN BROWN, M. D.
With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work, and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,
By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.
To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

FOR SALE, BY
Joſeph Anthony & Co.
No. 5, Chesnut Street,
A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine, do. market do } In pipes & qr. casks.
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Publiſhed,
At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,
[Price one dollar and a half,]
A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,
By JAMES MONROE,
Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic
Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23. *6t.

School Books and Stationary.
W. YOUNG,
No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,
HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also*, such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.
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All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

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LAW BOOKS,
Latest London and Dublin Editions.
H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,
No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,
HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Floyer's Procters Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barton's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. RICE expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Wanted, to Hire,
A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. eotf